MONDAY, JULY 29, 1895.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Univers Pages and New Young Association Priess is at St to 30 Ann street. All Information and documents for public use instantity disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Our Merchant Vessels in Cuban

When the American vessel Alliança was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat we pointed out that precautions against a repetition of the outrage were due to the American people, and that the effectual precaution would be the despatch of a war ship forms, seems idle, providing the seventy to Cuban waters for the purpose of uphold- Dissident Liberals cling together. It is ing the honor of our flag. The CLEVELAND Administration, which prevented our national ensign from flying over Honolulu, was indifferent to the maintenance of its dignity in the Caribbean. It refused to employ any war vessels to protect. American commerce from insult and injury at Spanish hands, but it ordered several of them to cruise off the coasts of Florida to cut off supplies intended for the Cuban revolutionists. That is to say, the naval power which Americans are taxed to pay for, is stubbornly withheld from the defence of American interests. while it is eagerly applied to further the attempt of a European power to crush the struggle of a neighboring people for selfgovernment.

There is no indignity or wrong which the treacherous and vindictive oppressors of Cuba would not perpetrate, if they dared, upon American citizens, because our fervent sympathy for their victims is notorious. Knowing this, it is the duty of the CLEVE LAND Administration to take such effective precautionary measures as will make it plain to every Spaniard that at his perilwould be seek to wreak his spite upon Americans. Not only have no such measures been taken, but as yet the American people remain uninformed as to the adequacy of the reparation made by Spain for her misconduct in the Allianca matter. For the whole truth regarding the outcome of that affair we may have to wait until the Fifty fourth Congress shall wrench it from the President; and, meanwhile, we shall indeed be fortunate if we are not subjected repeatedly to fresh outrages at the hands of the malignant Spaniard.

Sound Doctrine from a Mugwump

The sentiments of the Cuckoos on the third-term question are shown to perfection in a letter written by Mr. GEORGE S. MER-RIAM to the Springfield Republican. Mr. MERRIAM is one of the leading Mugwamps of western Massachusetts. He makes long argument intended to show, first, that the American prejudice against third terms for Precidents is an unreasonable superstition; secondly, that there is nothing sacred or even respectable in the example set by WASHINGTON and followed by every other President except GRANT, and, thirdly, that when the people put a good man in the office of Chief Executive, they cannot keep him there too long. Having developed these themes to his own satisfaction Mr. MERRIAN proceeds to say:

"The better spirit of bemorrary is finding its tasi In selecting the best man for every idace, giving him scope and room to do his work, and keeping him at his work as long as he can do it better than any one else Leadership is seen to be the rare and priceless quality in public affairs. When the prophe find a leader, in in 1885, would probably be reconstructed office or out, of one party name or another Pank- with the Duke of DEVOSSHIRE and Mr. BURST OF ROOSKYELT OF CLEVELAND they want him to

both a situation and a theory which confronts us. As a concrete question, why is not Gravitz Claudia and a most destrable man to elect President next year? out danger, near or remote, would his election If his first term and second term were cordin w and honorable, why should not his third term be the same? Is eight years of experience a disqualificathe homesty, the courage, the sagnelty which have you the nation's confidence in him sho any less clearly as time goes on! Has there not. Father, been a growing wisdom, which has matched despending confidence of the American people Is there a u a c in the country who has shown such

Would the engine of tenoris curverses to the Presidency in 1806 offer any danger near or remote to the American republic? Would it not be the choice of the man who among the whole people is most consistentially for the position, and most likely to steer dp of state with safety and with honor through Whatever waters may be before it

We observe with a little surprise and a great deal of gratification that the element instruction in American principles which this infatuated Cuckoo requires, is promptly administered to him by the Mugwomp journal to which he addressed his third-term letter. The Springfield Repubtican deals with Mr. MERHAM and with the subject in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired. It points out that the permanence of this republic lies not in cultivating the sense of dependence on the individual but in the resources of citizenship that develop the man for each emergency as it

that the future of the United States, like that of the comparatively undeveloped republic of Mexico, rests upon the presence in office of any man? Diar seems stutely essential to the progress of our sister republic. Are we in any true sense equally dependen for our stability and sound progress upon the re-election of President Clayerante?

After a good deal of sensible and patriotic talk, the Republican remarks:

"The feeling against a third term is part of our political inheritance. It may mean little or much, as cording as the future shapes itself. There is no present erisis such as seems to us to warrant the abandonment of what may prove a safeguard and has certainly hone good and not harm to the republic in the head that has been paid to it. It seems to us the larger hone to confidently extent that whoever receives an election as President of the United States will grow something of the measure of what the office de mands."

This is the right doctrine for Republi cans, for Democrats, for Mugwumps, for everybody. It is creditable to our Mugwump contemporary that it should not hesitate to apply in 1895 to the case of Mr. CLEVELAND, whom it greatly admires, the same principles as governed its attitude in 1875 toward the third term for President GRANT, whom it did not admire or support. Turning back to the record of the earliest attempt to break down the precedent established by WASHINGTON, we find that the Republican did good service in opposing the inevenient to put GRANT forward for a third term, on the ground that the cases of sound money and a safe currency demanded his continuance in office.

The Springfield Republican proves that it is superior to that intellectual and political acryllify which inspired the letter of Mr.

MERRIAM. Its example ought to make certain Democratic newspapers which we could same beartily ashamed of their cowardies.

The Result of the British Elections. The general election in the United Kingdom is virtually over, although one Irish district will not vote until today, and the Orkney-Shetland constituency not until a week hence. The net result, considered as a triumph of the regular Conservatives, is less decisive than was expected at one stage of the contest, and much less noteworthy than was the victory gained by Mr. Distintit in 1874, when he secured a majority of fifty over Liberals and Home Rulers combined. It is true that the Conservatives and Dissi dent Liberals, united now, have a majority of more than 150, but to this the latter contribute 70. It follows that should the friends of the Duke of DEVONSHUE and Mr. CHAMBLES AIN see fit at any time to join the Opposition, the Conservative Ministers would be left with a majority of only about a dozen, and could only with much diffienity and for a brief time manage to carry on the Government.

The talk, therefore, about a reconstruction of the Salisneav Government on strictly Tory principles, and a repudiation of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's programme of retrue that they do not constitute a homogeneous body: Mr. UHAMBERLAIN'S adherents, who may number thirty at most, should be classified as Radicals with regard to every question but home rule, whereas the Duke of DEVONSHIRE's supporters, of whom there are some forty, may be more properly described as Old Whigs. These two groups are wide apart in traditions and predilections, and would find it difficult to cooperate, were the personal influence of their leaders to be climinated. But no such climi nation is possible; experience has shown that each of the two chief leaders of the Dissident Liberals has his immediate fol lowers under complete control. The great weight, therefore, which the seventy Dissident Liberals should have in the new House of Commons, can be impaired only by a disagreement between the Duke of DEVON SHURE and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, A disa greement of the kind is scarcely probable. No two men in English public life have during the last nine years stood more lovally by one another, and we may take for granted that a man of the Duke's high character would resent, as if levelled at himself, any attempt to thrust his condiutor into the background. Should then, the Secretary for the Colonies be driven to resign, the President of the Council would doubtless follow his example, and the whole body of Dissident Liberals would vote against the Government, thus making it

ment could not be avoided. This being the situation created by the elections, such sagacious men as Lord SALISBURY and Mr. BALFOUR will perceive that they can by no means carry things with so high a hand as did Lord BEACONSFIELD between 1874 and 1880. On the contrary, self-interest will dictate what fair-mindedness would suggest, namely, that with scrupulous fidelity they carry out their original understanding with the Dissident Liberals as regards not only Ministerial positions but political programmes. Should this, the primary purpose, be adhered to, the predicted fusion of the Conservatives and Dissident Liberals will take place, with a resultant transformation of the amalgamated elements into a vigorous, progressive party, which may reasonably look forward to a long lease of power. If, on the other hand, by any chance Lord SALISBURY should yield to the pressure sure to be exerted by old-fashioned Tories, and the Dissident Liberal leaders should thereby be con strained to withdraw from his Cabinet. his tenure of office is likely to be short. For, then, provided some compromise could be reached upon the home rule quesand and togo on leading.

And now the name has been spoken which the bered that in December, 1885, when the "Yes, indeed! Sota few pr Liberal party was committed against home rule, it obtained nearly as many seats in the House of Commons as did the Conservatives and Parnellites combined.

o weak that an early dissolution of Parlia-

It was, we repeat, an unmistakably Conservative victory that Mr. Diskalli won in ; 1874. Lord Salishury's present triumph s nothing of the kind. It could never have been achieved but for the aid of the Dissident Liberals, and without their continued. cooperation it will amount to nothing.

The Settlers and the Bannocks

It is a relief to find regular troops at last sent to the scene of the disturbances in Wyoming. If now needed to protect the white people from the vengeance of the Indians, it is no less certain that they have been needed from the first to guard the red | fifth Congress will be to restore the distrimen from the attacks of the settlers. The chief regret is that they were not hurried off when the first news of the troubles came, instead of being merely put under orders to move. Still, it could not have been foreseen that unarmed Bannock prisoners, arrested for no beinous offence, would be shot down-four men, a woman, and a child ac cording to one account-on the plea that they were trying to escape.

There is no pretence that the Indians from Fort Hall were on the warpath; the presence of their squaws contradicts that idea It is certain that the origin of the trouble was their arrest on the charge of violating local game laws. Yet any assumption of the settlers that because they themselves are amenable to these laws the Indians have no right to hunt, is wholly unfounded. The statement has even been made in an Idaho despatch, though we cannot say with what accuracy, that a treaty with the Bannocks specifies for what crimes they shall be tried n State courts, and that the unlawful killing of game is not among them. But be that as it may, some tribes and bands have hunting rights expressly assured to them by treaty, and while it may be regretted that such rights still exist. the Indians are entitled to use them, providing they do not infringe upon the restrictions which the Government lays down for their exercise. Undoubtedly it would be wise to extinguish by purchase the treaty privilege of hunting, wherever it is justly obnoxious to settlers, and in any case to insist that it shall be exercised in such a

way as not to threaten the extinction of game. Possibly some State laws on the subject might furnish suitable restrictions; but, after all, the source of those restric tions must be the Federal Government through its authorized agents, since it has charge of the Fort Hall Indians, and neither Idaho nor Wyoming can assume its duties and rights. We see no ground for assuming that the creation of States in that region abrogated any obligations entered into by solemn treaty between the Government and

the Indians there. It is true, as we have before pointed out,

agents to warn the Indians that absence passes given for visiting purposes only were not good for hunting, and that the use of them for hunting would expose the Indians not only to the loss of the visiting privilege, but to be arrested under State laws. But it remains to be seen whether the Bannocks of Fort Hall were violating this warning, or were not enjoying a lawful permission to hunt. In any case it is doubtful whether much trouble would have arisen merely from their acrest had not half a dozen of them been killed in the way airendy spoken of. One account says that when the Bannocks had been surrounded and disarmed they were is arched away without explanation of what was to be done with them, and the attempt to escape was due to terror as to their possible fate. It will not be surprising to and that they considered themselves as exercising a lawful privilege, and as being responsible to their agent only for the manner of its exercise.

In view of the record of the Banuscks, the anxiety of the settlers, and even their universal antipathy to the tribe, may be understood; yet, as matters have turned out, it is clear that the teorges are needed quite as much for the protection of the red men as of the white

Elijah and the Seeds. The Hon, ELECAH ADAMS MOUSE, a distant relative of the Abans family, the representative in Congress of the enlightas Shall-I-Go-Naked? and a thinker of international reputation, is hot in the collar. When a man like the Hon, ELMAN ADAMS Morse gets hot in the collar, the world is bathed in intellectual perspiration and the planets reject the Copernican system. Mr. Morse, who is willing to continue to be a candidate for Congress until the happy hour when Governor GREENHALGE retires, put forth the other day this impressive syllabus of the functions of a good Congressman;

"The office of a member of Congress is principally a great business office, looking after river and harbor improvements for his district public buildings, post office accommodations, railway mail service, light ionse and life-saving service, and to see that friendly and not hostile tariff legislation is cuacted to say nothing about the soldiers and their widows entitled to pensions, the distribution of seeds and public documents to which the district is entitled.

If there is a Congressman beneath the cope of heaven who can look after river and harbor improvements, public buildings, post office accommodations, railway mail service, lighthouse and life-saving service. soldiers, widows, seeds, and pub. docs.. more carefully than the Hon. E. ADAMS Monse does, we should like to have a photograph of that Congressman as an object of permanent interest and amaze.

The river and harbor improvements, the public buildings, the post office accommodations, the railway mail service, the lighthouse and life-saving service, the soldiers, the widows, and the public documents are all right. They will continue to furnish Mr. Monse with the materials for that inspired patriotism which, next to a disbelief in the hygienic properties of liquor and tobacco, is the chief motive power of his public life. But the seeds will grow no more. The Hon. JULIUS STERLING MORTON has shut down on seeds. Hence the wrath of Mr. Monse. A Buston Journal man found him sitting on the piazza, his long gray frock coat flapping in the breeze, his large pastoral brown straw hat acting as a phonograph. The great cratic platform of 1892 as a touchstone of man was pained, but he conversed with his

usual freedom. Hear him: " Next to the United States Post Office perhaps, no spot or place at which the Government onches the people and benefits them equal to the dis-ribution of seeds and agricultural reports. I have given diligent attention to this matter in my district in the six years I have been Congressman, and in addition to my observations I have received thousands of letters in regard to the matter from people who have received the seeds. These letters have been not only from farmers, but from hundreds, yes, that e house, expressing gratitude to me for the seco and advising me how they have turned out. And let me say that, while agriculture is not the business of New England, yet what the mechanic raises in his little garden as a food supply in the aggregate amounts to millions every year, and is an important factor in the e-onomical affairs of these States."

"'Yes, indeed! Not a few prize squashes, cabbages. beets, &c., shown at the agricultural fairs in my dis-trict have been raised from Government seeds. Why, if you could have been at my house to dinner to day I could have given you some peas grown from Go

could have given you were good peas, to What kind of seeds do you find are in the greatest demand : " Peas, beans, sweet corn, and squashes. There have been some splendid squashes, many of them of

chormous size, grown about here from Governme " Why, said Mr. Mosse, his indignation breakly out again. 'if Secretary Monroy had studied to find the very thing which he could do to receive the disapprobation of the farmer element of the Democrati party, and to alienate from that party the great agri-cultural vote of this country, he could not have beaten this last move in stopping the distribution of

" You think that it will meet with general disap-I predict that one of the first acts of the Fifty-

seeds, and to make the law so plain on that subject that it cannot be misunderstood. Of all the coloseal blunders made by this Administration this last one beats them all. Truly, whom the gods would destroy

No other Congressman has scattered seeds with the industry displayed by Mr. MORSE. He has reduced the Democratic vote in his district to nothing. In every Democratic garden patch the "Lage" Morse Love Apple. a handsome tomato with side whiskers and a small fungous growth on top resembling stove polish, will be found. The grass that grows on Puddle Dock, the historic spot selected by the Pilgrims as a landing place. comes from Government lawn seed fur nished by Mr. Monse.

We don't believe for a minute that th cruel and unusual attempt of Mr. MORTON to rain Mr. Morse will succeed. And yet without Government seeds that mighty mind might be paralyzed.

At Panama as at Chicago.

Although there seems to have been no foundation for the report that the Atlanta was to be ordered to Colon, at the request of our Consul there, yet when, on Friday the Alert left Callao bound northward, the suggestion offered itself that her presence at Panama would be a good substitute for the Atlanta's at the other end of the rail way route. The Monterey, too, could easily return from Acapulco, and her marines would prove useful should the strikers on the Isthmus railroad undertake to close it.

The important point is that our Govern ment should be considering the landing of bluejackets and marines at Panama or Colon, just as it might employ infantry and artillery at Pittsburgh or Chicago, for the purpose of opening railroad communication and protecting the mails. Its armed inter vention would really be quite as lawful should circumstances require it, in the one case as in the other. Under the treaty of 1846 with New Grenada it is the right and the duty of the United States to secure safe and peaceful transit of persons and property across the Isthmus. and the rights of sovereignty and property that the Indian Office long ago directed its , are guaranteed to the local Government.

Thus far there has been no armed interference for the reason that, as Governor Ananco has expressed it in a despatch to Colombia's representative at Washington, "the strike is peaceful, and the Government has enough troops to give security and maintain order. But should the strikers go to the extent of open rioting so that railroad transit was no longer uninterrupted and free, our naval

forces would be there. The extent of the rights on the Isthmus Isimed by our Government and admitted by Colombia is striking, but they have never yet been abused by unwarranted interfer-Ten years ago, under Secretary Whitence. NEY, the landing of our naval forces was of inestimable value, not only in restoring railroad transit and in protecting the lives and property of Americans, but in saving other property from plunder and flames. The true policy of our Government must always be to exercise its own treaty rights and to fulfil its guarantees so promptly and effectively that no other Government will have an excuse for attempting similar intervention

A Populist on the Platform.

The Hon. Hours SMITH, once well known in Georgia as a lover of the free coinage of silver, made a speech at Gainesville the other night from the other side of the fence. Mr. SMITH's views have been reversed since he became a member of Mr. CLEVELAND's Cabinet and a candidate for the post of ened and fruitful district technically known United States Senator in Congress from Georgia. We extract from Mr. SMITH's speech not his feeling enlogy of his chief and converter, but this more concrete passage :

"I shall support the national Democratic platform and oppose the national platform of the Populists.
At Chicago in 18its the Democratic parts, by its representatives for the entire Union, voted down overwhelmingly the proposition of a delegate from Colo rado to insert in the platform the word free, which would have made the platform declare for free coin-age of silver. The platform adopted, when honestly construed, condemned the free coinage of allver at 16 to 1, and the delegates, on the first ballot, nominate by a two-thirds vote as the standard bearer of the party one who in 1885, by message to Congress, had opposed both the free columns of aliver and the Brayn Atthew act, and who later on Feb. 10, 1891 as a private citizen, in a public letter, declared the 'ex-periment of free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver to be 'dangerous and reckless.' This non nation emphasized the regulation by the Convents of the free coinage of silver."

While agreeing in the main with Mr. SMITH's present views about silver, we can not think that either the Populists or the Democrats of Georgia will be much impressed by the line of argument or assertion followed by him in the passage quoted above. Mr. SMITH supported the Populist platform in so far as the income tax was concerned. If he preferred the Populist to the Democratic platform on a matter of at least as much immediate importance and of much further-reaching effect than the free or freer coinage of silver at 16 to 1 or any other ratio, how can his hearers be sure that the Populist idea about silver is not more valuable than the Democratic idea. Mr SMITH is estopped from opposing Populism. If the Populists were good enough for Mr. CLEVELAND to steal a policy from, how do we know that their other financial propositions are not worthy of acceptance When Mr. SMITH says that he shall stand upon the national Democratic platform, he means only so much of it as his inventor has not kicked over. And it does not lie in the mouth of any

CLEVELAND Populist to bring up the Demothe true financial doctrine of the Democ racy. That platform declared for a tariff for revenue only, and Mr. CLEVELAND translated that declaration as meaning protection with an income tax. Have not other Democrats or other Populists a perfect right to say that that platform, whatever i said ambiguously, was really in favor of the free coinage of silver? If the platform meant the reverse of what it clearly said about the tariff, why may it not have meant, in its financial planks, not too clearly or honestly expressed, the free coin age of silver or even the agricultural Sub-Treasury

An only partially reformed Populls: like the Hon. Hours Sairth is not the kind of man to make converts from Populism

Hoce's is out of locus. Notwithstanding the fact that the Presidence is the greatest honor that can be bestowed, I do now want the office. I am sincere when I say I do not want to be President. I will certainly do nothing toward getting the nomination.—Secretary Carliers.

You can almost see the Secretary watching Mr. CLEVELAND timidly out of the corners of his eyes as he makes this announcement.

Like nearly all of Gen. HARRISON'S occa sional addresses, his little speech at Olu Forge on Saturday about the American flag was in good taste, free from personal ostentation, and full of homely, but never platitudinous patriotism. He is a Jingo.

An ingenuous Theosophist in Macon, Ga. asks us for advice in the delicate question here presented:

"When the Boston Convention of Theosophists, wh believe and teach absolute self-reliance, elected Mr. Jenok as President, were they not false to their own creed, and did they not consent to a sickly sapping of individuality and concentration of spiritual aspira-tions into soft soap here werehip? If Col. Occurrappoints Assie Besayt as my Prestient, what am-

If you want a perfectly candid expression of opinion, we should advise you to read Bacon's Essays, MACAULAY'S History, Cassan's Comrientaries, or any other books distinguished by strong common sense; to study astronomy, to learn to ride a bleycle, to fall in love with a girl if you are not there already, to begin col lecting postage stamps, or to devote yourself as siduously to some occupation that will keep your thoughts away from ANNIE, JUDGE, and Koor for the next five years. Then come to us again for another prescription, if, indeed, yo

"America" and "Red, White, and Bine."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEX-SEC. "Hudson," who writes concerning the origin of certain popular airs evidently confounds the author of the words with the composer of the music. Grove, the eminent biographer of Schubert, in his Dictionary of Music at ributes "A Life on the Ocean Wave" and "Cheer. Boys, Cheer," to Heary Russell; and he is not likely to be mistaken, least of all with regard to British com-posers. The Hinstrated Landon News, in a notice of enry Russell, written shortly after his death, alstributed " The Red, White, and Base " to him; and the statement that it was composed about the time of the Crimean war was taken from the Anawers to cor-respondents in a recent edition of the Sunday Srs. respondents in a recent edition of the sunday Srs. However this may be, the main argument is not affected. The melodies of "America," are the Gueen, and "The ited, White and thing are the Gueen, and "The ited, White and thing are the dubtedly of British origin. Both of them are simulationally of British origin. Both of them are simple the sunday throughout the liftitish Empire, and they are therefore out of place in republican America.

Shw Yonk, July 25.

The Silver Situation.

The winklewed whortfed its way through the dark As the spadgerwick anonted a scent from also The subsection skeeked on the speet of a shark And the inklebot kinkled the glunc of a gar. The suckerian scrittled through thick and thin,

In quest of the scuttlejob, ruiting beyond.
The carpywog whethed the flange of its fin,
And fillipped a spuge at the scorile, hell beut The nimbles of wellier, it a whin at the monn As the Jingleblox joined in the chorm of wrath.

While whangdoodies lilted the lay of the loon.

And jumblewhacks gobbled the dank aftermatic.

But in spite of this argument, strong as it is And spite of the boomiet late trought about. The symptoms all point to an argentic flux: It appears that free silver's about petered out. CLEVES, O., July 26.

AN ADMINISTRATION PORT.

Unexpected Appearance of Commissioner Miller on the Slope of Paransons. Washington, July 28.-With the exception of President Cleveland himself, it has not been suspected by the public that the officials of his Administration had literary aspirations, or had any ability to realize on them if they had, And especially has this been true in respect of poetry. Nearly anybody can write prose, and every official must now and then write an official report, but no one would have the temerity to say that there were any literary aspects to an official report. Recent events, however, go to show that there is not only literary talent in the Administration family, but that it is poetic, and of a high order at that. The poetic genius referred to in this reference is none other than Joseph Swinburne Miller, Commissioner ternal Revenue and fish companion of the President, whose mantle to some extent appears to have settled on his substantial shoulders. No one had ever suspected Mr. Miller previously to several days ago, when the following poem appeared in the Washington Post, dedicated to Col. Bill Sterett of Texas, who always measures the Ash he catches by his imagination, and doesn't measure his balt at all. Here is the poem;

Indicated to first are on Jr. at out the time in apping for the powin, and the plantin When the builtrop keeper ration. An yo hear the catheris and in the apping. For the times are coming right. Case the base begin for bite. clif dat pole an' can o' bust touch em airly—oth o'm late touch 'em night an colch 'em floan' let dem basses git erv ay

When de chicken's fit for fry.
An' de sun hab seach a de medier in de hotness de de weiler:
When de cricks am runnin' dis. out July, on de bass, fore Lawd, hab gon dee holes to res' an' snawn Lean dat pole agin de walt. Leab it dar ontwel de fall. Keep de tackte in de dry Gwine ter need it by and by

When the leabes commence for fall.

An de fros hab kill a de bloscon.
An de later an de postom
An de sweetes thing ob all.
In de fall.
Den de times om nighty right,
Ca se de bass am sho ter bito.

(i) dat bait can, git dar pale Sot yer book in de decres, inc. Take er drink an' loy in wait Long cum bass an' take de bai When de fish no longah inte.
An de wintah wintam blow!
Wid de freezin an' de snown
Jen de fishers take delight.
Fore night.
In settin 'fore de fiah
An' list 'nin' to de hab.

Yes, dev's list nin' to de light As he sets afore de han Mass'r Sierett lie an gas 'Hour a twenty-pompler bass Lubdy bass—lubdy hah

Since the appearance of the poem and the identification of the author, it has been discovered that this is not his first offence, but that when he resided in West Virginia, whence he had is, he was generally known as the "Poet Laureate of Cabell County," by reason of the large amount of the divine afflatus he three off in his leisure moments.

Col. Sterett, the subject of the poem, however, is not satisfied with it. He says that while it may be call right in its gas metre, and the lines may be chopped off at the right places and the chinkin' an 'dobbin' put in right and the poetic license sufficiently diffused to make it affldavit proof, and the other rules and regulations properly observed to keep it up to the Texas standard, that it is defective in natural history. The Colonel says the poet has made base to their holes at a season of the year when base hun for shallows in the stream, where they can get the breezes and enjoy the scenery; that he has made them the at worms at a season when a base wouldn't bit at worms at a season when a base wouldn't bit eat worms bait any scener than be the Colonel's world and that if the now will came does bite at worms at a season when a bass wouldn't bite at worm bait any sooner than he the Colonel would; and that if the poet will come down to Texas and call the Colonel a har in poetry or prose, "lubly" or otherwise well, the Colonel will see about it.

In the mean time the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has a bulge on the Administration as the Poet Laureate of that combination.

WILL OLAY WINE

Why His Opponent is Likely to Withdraw from the Contest. PHILADELPHIA, July 28. The victory that senator Quay has predicted with confidence ow seems assured beyond doubt. His oppo-

nent for State Chairman, Benjamin Franklin Gilkeson, is likely to withdraw, not so much for love of Quay as in order to make sure of the election of the six Superior Court Judges to be voted for in November next, For the information of those upon whom THE

SUN'S rays fall in Pennsylvania, as well as for the benefit of Col. Quay's Senatorial colleagues throughout the Union, who are taking an interest in this fight of the factions in Pennsylvania. I make the statement that the whole contest is between Senator Quay and Banking Commis sioner Gilkeson for the office of Chairman of the State Committee.

In Pennsylvania the Republican State Chairman is chosen by the Chairman of the State Convention and the candidates nominated by the Convention. At the State Convention to be held on Aug. 28, Gov. Hastings will be the Chairman and the candidates are likely to b Haywood for State Trensurer, and Rice, Willard, Beaver, Wickham, Orlady, and Reeder for Superior Court Judges.

These Six Judges were appointed by the Gov ernor, under a very recent act of Assembly

ernor, under a very recent act of Assembly creating an Appellate Court. Under the Governor's commission, they, together with the one Democrat, will serve until the first Monday in January, 1896. Their successors will be elected in November next to serve for ten years at a salary of \$7.500 a year; a bonanca to a very large majority of Pennsylvania lawyers, Gov. Hastings desires the nonmation of all six of his Republican Apellate Court Indges, and they all desire an election in November.

One of those Judges, Gen. James A. Beaver was defeated by 40.000 majority for Governor only a few years ago, at a time when only 10 per cent. of the political "cussedness" that now moves us prevailed in the State. The remaining five Judges are miniful of that fact, and all being apprehensive that defeat might follow the defeat of Senator Quay in "this campaign of assassination," they will prefer to place the responsibility of their defeat in his hands as Chairman of the State Committee rather than to absolve him from it by placing his bitter enemy, Gilkeson, at the helm. Therein, is Samson Quay's great strength.

If the selection of a State Chairman is left to

son Quay's great strength.

If the selection of a State Chairman is left to the candidate named by the Harrisburg Convention, they will, with only one exception, vote for Senator Quay, but they prefer that the State Convention should elect him, and, as Senator Convention should elect him, and, as Senator Quay is making his campaign on the lines of popular support, it may be that he will take the appointing power from the candidates by placing it in the hands of the Convention.

As the political business of the State is now conducted by Chairman filliceson, it is apparent even to the blind that we are electioneering to make Pattison the successor of Gov. Hastings. In the mean time the campaign of education goes on, and the first fruits will be ripe in November next.

MISS HARRADEN'S PROFITS.

She Writes to The Sun that She Got Only 8650 for "Ships that Pass in the Night." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SEC. My attention has just been called to a paragraph quoted in the San Francisco Argonout from an article published in THE NEW YORK SES, It runs thus

The Harpers are said to have sent a hambsome hone rarium to bu Maurier, and Beatrice Harraden's American publisher sent her an honorarium of \$500, after which she complained because more was not a mit, This is a misstatement. I have never received \$500 from any American publisher for "Ships that Pass in the Night." One hundred and

ofty dollars is all that I have had from beginning to end in America; and that was merely given ries. It was not, therefore, an honorarium at all but a business arrangement. In England I have received \$100 for "Ship that Pass in the Night;" so that the colosial sum of \$130 represents my share of the profits

States, the British rolonies, and the Continent of Europe. I am sure that in justice to myself you will do me the favor of publishing these BEATHER HARRAGES.

SAN DIRECTION COUNTY, Cal., July 19.

Marion or Mary Anne To the Figure of The Sets Set I consider lone Marion and Martan to be beminded cames, though Marian is the better spelling. Marian is shoply a con-

Fraction of Mars and Annor rather, an abbrevious of the origina French. Marianne, or Marianna, which was quite a common name in Norman times.

The 'or in Marion comes from the Norman pronon clatten of the letter 'a.

19 an Marion. N. July 27.

Jones - Late a piece of mines pie for breakfast last Sunday morning. Brown - Well, what of it! "I had terrible dreams at church."

SPEEDING THE WAR SHIPS.

Runs from Southampton and Funchal-Fire-proof Wood-The New Hattle Ships, WASHINGTON, July 28, -The Columbia is now speeding homeward from Southampton, having taken aboard enough coal to bring her across,

new long-distance record for the world's war ships. Unhappily her arrival is likely to be the occasion of one more in the long series of controversies which have marked the naval his tory of this year. It will be remembered that the dock officials at Southampton sought to impute the strain suffered by the Cotumbia there her structural weakness, and that Capt Sumper's report indicated that he was of th same opinion. Chief Constructor Highborn however, came to the defence of the vessel, and, t is said, traced her injuries to improper dock ng, with a palpable lack of proper supports for ier keel. The keel blocks, besides being old and not smited for the Columbia, are said to have been placed at distances apart twice too great. further criticism is that after it was discovered hat sie was in peril of straining she was allowed to remain until scraped and painted be fore the water was let in. All this gives promise of a court of inquiry and trouble for some

But will this damage affect her cun. Both Capt. Summer and Constructor Hichborn think

But will this damage affect her cun. Both Capt. Summer and Constructor Hichborn think it will not. Although she has, it is said, about thirty dents in her plates, the deepest are not more than three-fourths of an inch. The bending of her stanch lons and the cracking of the cement between the keel plates and the inner full will also not interfere with her speed.

There is another ocean race simultaneously going on for our naval vessels. The practice ship Monongahela, with the cadets, and the training ship Alliance, with the apprentices, left Funchal, in Madelra, on the same day, July 18, for home waters, and the fuestion arises which will arrive first. This is a sailing race, the Alliance not using her steam power, but it is by no means one between clipper ships.

The lowa and the Brooklyn will have the benefit of the new fire-proof wood which has been temporarily, at least, adopted for the navy. As has been noted, the wood is treated by a process of forcing certain chemicals into it under hydraulic pressure. It is found that when thus treated the wood will not flame, and thus one problem on which. Secretary, Herbert has long been engaged, more especially since the hattle of the Yalu, will be solved. Naval officers will perhaps be generally pleased with the new invention, since it may result in the retention of wood in places where otherwise some leas agree able lining and structural material for vessels would be used. Still another invention that has attracted attention is one for distributing oil at sea to calm the waves about vessels. It is simply an application of a rubber tube to the oil tank, with apparatus for regulating the flow in the best manner.

sea to calm the waves about vessels. It is simply an application of a rubber tube to the oil tank, with apparatus for regulating the flow in the best manner.

While the Construction Bureau has come out second best in its controversy with the Bureau of Ordnance in regard to the armor and armament of the two new battle ships, it has gained a success over the latter in the new order of Secretary Herbert relating to the distribution of duties between the two. The Bureau of Construction, in addition to its present work is to have the designing, building, fitting, and repairing of all turrets for the war snips, and also the installation of all ammunition hofsts, with their shafts, machinery, and appurtenances, after consulting with the Ordnance Bureau. It will further design, after conferring with the Ordnance Bureau, the arrangements for centering turrets, and their roller paths and supports. The Ordnance Bureau is however, to inspect the installation of the armament and the methods adopted for stowing and bandling the ammunition and torpedoes, and to determine the requirements of the ammunition holsts and rooms, and it is to have the rights of conference already spoken of. The new regulations are really in pursuance of the plan, set forth in Secretary Herbert's last report, for securing greater harmony in preparing the designs of new vessels. However the practical result is that whereas turrets were formerly designed by the Bureau of Ordnance, the work will hereafter be performed by the Construction Bureau.

It is now stated that, in the matter of the new battle ships, the double turret, the 13-inch gun, and the raising of the water-line belt, as proposed by Capt. Sampson, were supported by Admiral Hamsay. Commodores Sicard and Mathews, and Commaphers Converve and Bradford, and opposed by Naval Constructor Bowles, while Commenders Converve and Bradford, and opposed by one of the other two features. These seven officers were those consulted by the Secretary, and it will be seen that he had abundant support for his d

FIGHTING SHIPS FOR THE NAVY The Texas and Maine Searly Ready-Three Powerful Battle Ships to Follow.

WASHINGTON, July 28. The commissioning of the Maine and Texas within the next fortnight will mark a new era in the development of the American navy. The two vessels will be an addition, differing from those which have preceded them during the past decade, and they will belong more distinctively to the fighting vessels than even the New York, the coast defence vessel Monterey, or the monitors Mianto-nomoh, Monadnock, and Amphitrite, all of which are now in commission. The Maine is classed as an armored cruiser, while the Texas is a second-rate battle ship, but the Maine could also very properly be placed in the category of second-rate battle ships. Her carbettes are protected by tweive and her turret by eight inches of armor. She carries four 10-inch and six 6-inch guns, in addition to a powerful secondary battery. She has a dis-placement of 9,002 can steam seventeen knots an hour, and will carry a crew of 370 men. In the opinion of experts she could easily whip two vessels like the New York, which attracted so much attention at the recent naval exhibition fence vessel Monterey, or the monitors Mianto-

vessels like the New York, which attracted so much attention at the recent naval exhibition at Kiel, while she would prove a match for half a dozen unarmored vessels of the type of the Baltimore or Philadelphia.

The Texas carries fewer guns in her main battery, but they are of greater calibre than those of the Maine. Her main battery consists of two 12-linch and six d-inch guns. Her turrets have a greater degree of protection than those of the Maine, but both her displacement and horse power are less, the Texas having a displacement of 0,315 tons, with 8,000 horse power. Her speed is identical with that of the Maine, and she will carry substantially the same number of men.

and she will carry substantially the same number of men.

During the next twelve months the three powerful battle ships Massachusetts, Indiana, and Oregon will be in commission. When Gen. Tracy was Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison he repeatedly asserted that these battle ships, when completed, would be the finest specimens of marine architecture afloat, and that they could whip the strongest vessels in the best navies of the world. Each of the trio will carry four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, and four 6-inch guns, supplemented by a strong battery of rapid fire and traiting guns.

A little later the lowa, a sister ship, will be also commissioned, and within the next three years the two additional battle ships provided for at the last session of Congress will be affoat. It is not doubted that the next Congress will provide for several more battle ships of this class, so that by the close of this century, five years hence the United States will possess a navy which in all-round efficiency will be second only to the navies of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and superior to these of Germany or Spain or any of the other Continental or Oriental powers.

Deduction and Cenclusion.

ers was a Indu riding on the rear platform Grand Hiver avenue car the other afternoon ofth a puckage between his feet, and this pack-ge attracted the attention of a little man win-ort on at Second Ayenue. Presently he queried: "Ever read Sheriock Holmes?" Yes, sir, replied the man with the package, "Great land to deduce and conclude, wasn't

he?

Yes,"
But no greater than I am. For instance, you have a tea kettle in that paper. It follows that you are a married man. Being a married man it follows that your wife has been asking you about four times a week for the last year to hay that kettle. Having been a year in busing it, the inference is that you are absent smuded in a general way and have little concern for things around the house. The changes are that you will leave the tea kettle in the car when you get of sand torget that you ever hought it. An correct?

orrest s"
"You are an ass!" was the bigut reply.
"My dear sir, I have every reason to believe that Von have lots of gall to talk to me as you have, interrupted the teakettle man.

I was simply trying to prove to you that is sherhork Holtmessonly

What do I care about Sherhork Holmes?

nelliar?

My name is Horntackie, and I like to deduce
My name is Horntackie, and irrawible hope, it pat

* My name is Horstockie, and I like in deduce and reactive man, it naturally follows that your pear with has fit had you on the sidewals I'd lunch your head sir. You have said quite shough. I'd remember your mug, and if I exercist you on the ground I'll teach you manners!

With that he get off. He had only get off, but left his teakertle. The little man heal it up to him and waved it on high and yelled to him, and the conductor stonged the car, but the man would not return for it. After having been told that he would leave that teakettle behind and after having left it, he would not have claimed it for a million dollars.

LANDS IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

The State to Purchase Tracts that Have

Been Damaged by the Benver Dam, ALBANY, July 28. The State Fish, Game, and forest Commission will soon proceed, under the law passed by the last Legislature authorizing the Commission, with the approval of the State Commissioners of the Land Office, to purchase forest lands within the boundaries of the Park in the Adirondacks, which have been damaged or rendered valueless for lumbering purposes by reason of the construction of the Beaver River reservoir dam. Most of this land is owned by Dr. W. Seward Webb of New York city. The law passed by the last Legisature appropriates \$50,000 for the purchase this year of a portion of the lands so damaged, and provision is made for the State to secure title to the remninder of the land by the issue of

bonds within the next ten years, Before this law was placed on the statute broks Dr. Webb had filed on the books of the State Board of Claims a claim for \$184,000, the amount of damages which he holds was caused to his Adirondack lands, occasioned by the con-struction of the dam. The evidence for the laimant has been put in. That of the defence will be taken by the Board of Claims at a special meeting to be held in September, unless previ-

will be taken by the Board of Claims at a special meeting to be held in September, unless previous to that time some agreement can be reached under the law between the State Forest Commission, the Commissioners of the Land Office, and Ifr. Webb's representative, who has filed with the Forest Commission a statement of the case, in which he says:

"The claim has been so thorough and completely substantiated by evidence that the damages proven are about twice as large as the amount claimed, and in case the claim is not settled, and the hitigation is continued through the courts, the amount of the damages demanded will, of course, be sought by the usual amendments to be made to the claim to conform to the proof.

"The claim aggregating \$184,350 is caused by the State dam at Stillwater, on the Beaver River, and is composed mainly of damages done to the lands by reason of the dam and reservoir interfering with the removal of the standing timber upon claimant's land, composing in the aggregate 65,850 acres, together with damages done to a portion of the same lands, and the lakes and streams around and in the vicinity of the reservoir for camp, cottage, and park purposes.

"The Heaver River is a natural highway for

and the lakes and streams around and in the vicinity of the reservoir for camp, cottage, and park purposes.

"The Heaver River is a natural highway for the floating of logs and timber, and is tributary to a large lumber and pulp-wood market. By reason of the construction of the reservoir the lands of the claimant to the extent of 65,836 acres cannot be lumbered by water, which is the cheapest and most natural way of lumbering. Moreover, the reservoir renders a large tract of land, of at least 21,678 acres, totally inaccessible for lumbering by railroad on account of back water. The balance of the tract, consisting of 44,157 acres, can be lumbered by rail, but lumbering by rail is at least three times as expensive as lumbering by water. By reason of the construction of the dam and reservoir a great many existing camp and cottage sites are flooded and a large section of the country rendered unhealthy, and its usefulness and value for camp and cottage purposes completely destroyed." destroyed.

A PROTEST FROM MR. OLMSTEAD.

He Sounds a Warning Against Disfiguring Prospect Park with Statues. Frederick Law Olinstend, the landscape architect of Prospect Park in Brooklyn, has sent this communication to Park Commissioner Squier in reference to the growing tendency to crowd

the Park with statues and monuments: "We can hardly avoid the feeling that there is an unfortunate tendency to crowd Prospect Park too much with statues, monuments, and other architectural structures which are introduced more because they are interesting or desirable in themselves than because they make the landscapes of the park more beautiful or more natural and refreshing. It is difficult to object very strongly in each particular case, because the injury done to the landscape is not very great. It is not easy to make peop' understand why it is a disadvantage to the park to introduce interesting and perhaps handsome works of art, but you can readily see that if the tendency continues, and more and more monuments and architectural features are introduced, the time will come when the beautifol, quiet, rural landscape of the park will be to a very great extent marred, and the park male to resemble a confused and fussy looking garden or the best of our rural cemereries. Certainly it would seem to be a wise policy for a Park Commissioner to discourage rather than encourage the introduction into the landscape of a beautiful rural or semi-rural park of such architectural and sentitural decorations. Appropriate sites could be found for any number of monuments in the public squares and small parks of the city, where they would appear to advantage, would entitle formal or garden-like grounds, and would not injure broad landscapes. We believe that a great many of the intelligent citizens have unconsciously grown to appreciate and to love the broad simple landscapes of Prospect Park, and to realize that the roads and walks, bridges and buildings are necessary but regrettable intrusions upon the scenery. But the appreciation which these people have of the nature of their enjoyment of landscape is so vague that they soliom become alarmed by propositions to introduce nonuments and other decorations which injure rather than increase the beauty of the landscape. To did what we see that if the tendency continues, and more propositions to introduce monuments and other decorations which injure rather than increase the beauty of the landscape. To do what we can to help you to guard the innescape of the park from being thus injured or encroached upon we consider to be by far our most im-portant duty whatever other duties you may have had in your mind in appointing us as your professional advisors."

Mr Souler heartly endorses the enterty had professional advisers." Mr. Squier heartily endorses, these views, but will not interfere with the erection of the Mary-

land monument in the park next month

SUNBEAMS. Quadruplets, all boys, were born to the wife of a Mexican named Encinas at Nogalitos Ariz, on July 18. At last accounts all the babies and the mother were doing exceedingly well.

A Los Angeles, Cal., masher, well known about the lown as a sidewalk poser, was last week convicted of ogling and otherwise annoying women on the streets and sentenced to work thirty days in the chain gang mending suburban roads.

A blevele factory was recently established in the State prison of Michigan, and is now turning out an

average of eighteen machines a day. If they are sol at ruling prices the industry should do wonders in - A milkman of Wissahickon, Pa., uses a bicycle in serving his early morning customers. He has invented a little rig for strapping the milk can safely to the machine. Tricycles have long been used in such ser-

vice, but this is probably the first instance of the somewhat unstable bicycle being so used.

A woman bicyclist named Londonderry wheeled into Albuquerque, N. M., one day last week and spnounced that she was making a wheeling trip round the world, and had only the short stretch across this continent to cover in order to complete the circle. She said she was due in Boston on Sept. 5, and would win

a big wager if she got there on time.

-Edward Smart of Diamont, Me., who has just passed his usth birthday, is the only survivor of the war of 1812 now living in Maine. There are, how ever, in the State 200 widows of veterans of that war. this hardly likely that many, if any, of them were wives at the time of the war, but the way the widows survive the veterans in such an immense percentage is a phenomenon of the pension business pretty well

-Minden City, Mich., has just organized a brassband composed entirely of young women residents of the place. The woman's brass hand hobby seems to prevail to a considerable extent in the West, judging from the number of announcements of such bands in the Western newspapers lately. Nothing has been said yet about the performances of the bands, nor the sentiments of the communities in which they exist-

A annewhite ofter has been seen several times intely in the vicinity of Otter Rock, off the coast of Oregon, and a large number of fishermen and hunters are keenly on the watch for a chance to capture it Such an efter is extremely rare, and its skin would probably be worth pretty close to \$1,000. Several scaling schooners have lately taken to the business of eatching offers in this region, fluding it much more profitable than seating

That it's an ill wind that blows good to nobody is chity shown in connection with the severe drought in Manigan. The extremely dry season has brought a large proportion of the farmers of that region to se very strain, but it has brought a big boson to the ma-ufacturers of me probe-tion apparatus. The ordinary supplies of water have completely falled in many tocalifies, water aimor everywhere water has become scare. It is barred that at least a hundred towns in State have been made to realize their urgent need of the prot when, and the fire protection companies have for some time has had more orders than they

thermond, Va., is still regordusty enforcing the Sanday lone law, and making things exceedingly on pleasant for practically all the inhabitants of the un fortunate town. The crusade began about three weeks ago, and was directed against every form of law violation. It was not, as in New York, a discriminating enforcement. Every kind of seiling on Sunday, except the seiling of medicines, is fortioden by day, except the actions of medicines, is forbigden by the State him, and cases have been had against almost every kind of merchant. People have been fined for acting newspapers, soda water, recercam, candy, and eigars, as well as intoxicating liquous. Most of the cases have been appealed, but what all the sudden force is about, and what it will lead to, no one seems to have any idea. to have any idea.